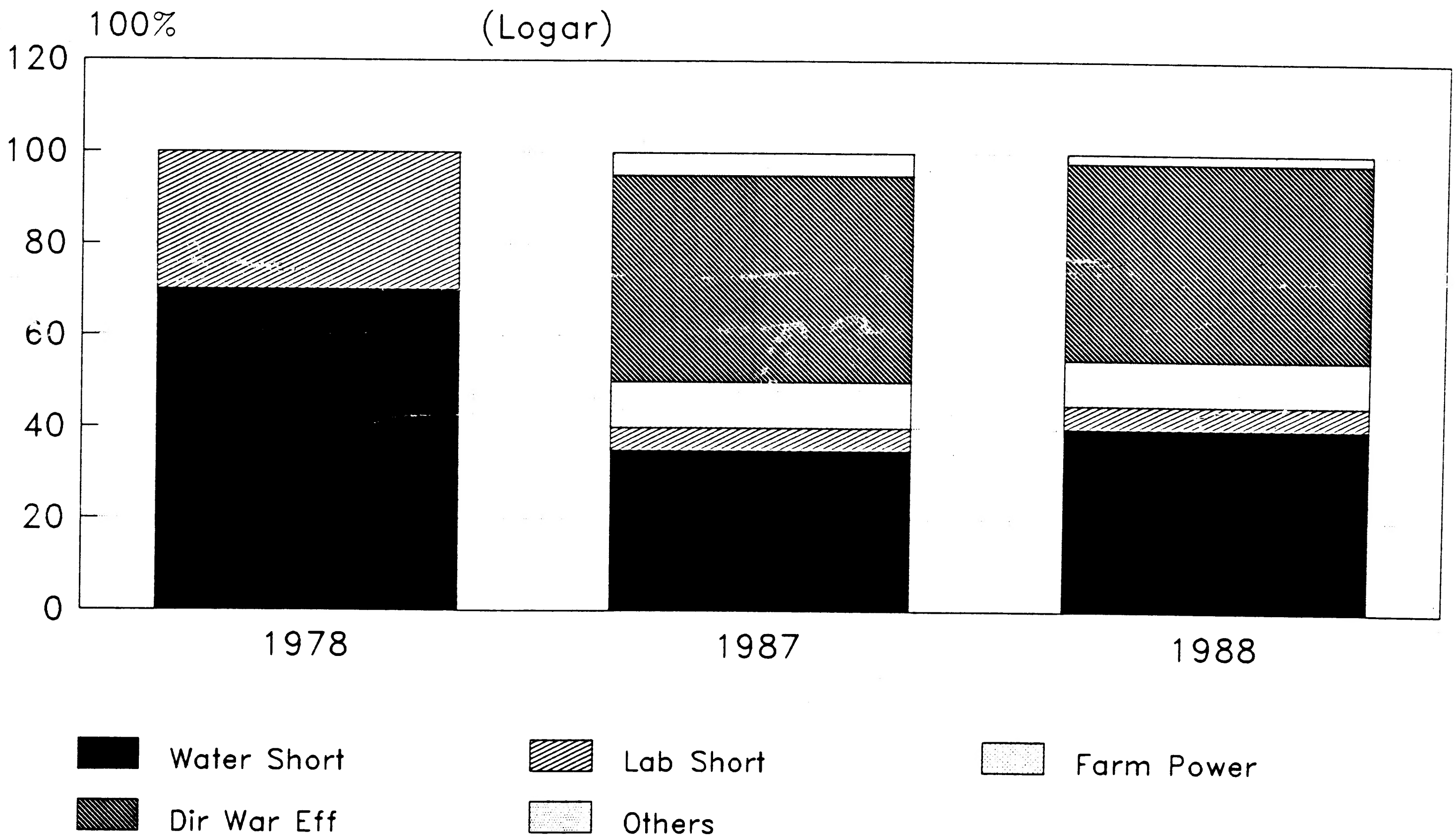
This province witnessed fierce fighting during jihad and as a result received much disaster. Communication sector was badly destroyed. Two out of three main bazaars of Logar were completely destroyed. Irrigation channel received much damage due to scud rocket and bomb attacks. According to SCA survey, after direct war- effects, irrigation stood to be the third major problem faced by farmers in 1989. Farms suffered labour shortage, family labour fell by 26% for those who did not migrate. This fall was about 50% for those who left. The number of hired workers fell for both who stayed and who left, the fall was 37% and 20% respectively. Oxen loss was estimated to 34% in 1989 for farmers living in logar. For those who migrated, the loss was much more i.e 52%, in 1978 60% farmers used their own oxen while in 1987 the %age was 40. For those who stayed in Logar, the equivalent was 60% and 35% from 1978-87. Tractor use was started in 1978 but percentage use of hired/owned tractors remained constant to 5% until 1989. Fertilizer use effected due to sporadic nature of availability. In 1978, 88% used both white and grey fertilizer, which dropped to only 29% in 1987 but in 1985 fertilizer was not a problem and in 1988 fertilizer was used by 55%. In 1980 none of the farmers mentioned about the problem with fertilizer. However the war had negative effect on fertilizer use, and this was due to poor access, and prices. Table XI and XII give production constraints in 1988 and 89 respectively.

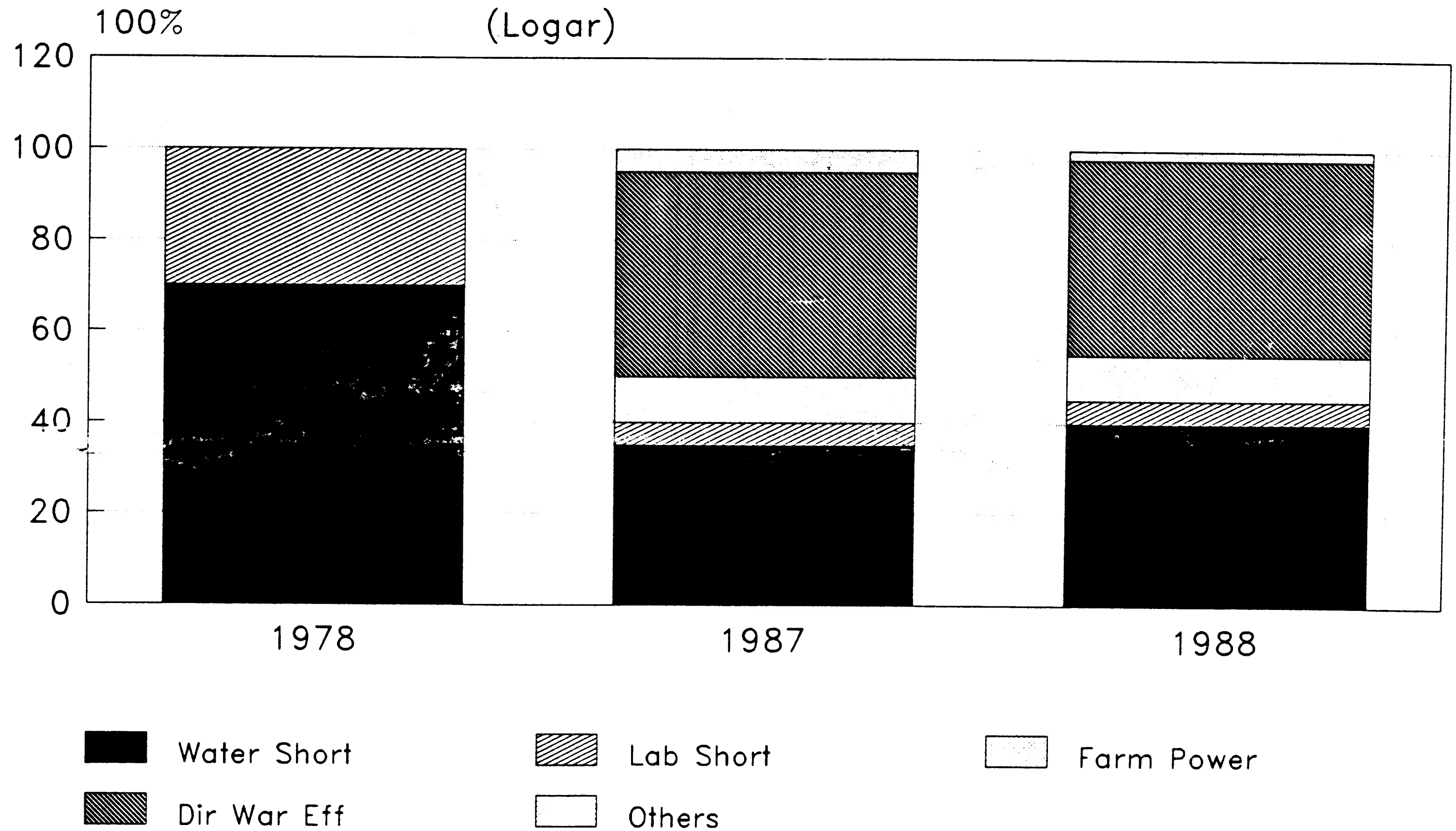
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Table XI
Farming Problems 1988



Teken from SCA survey 1988

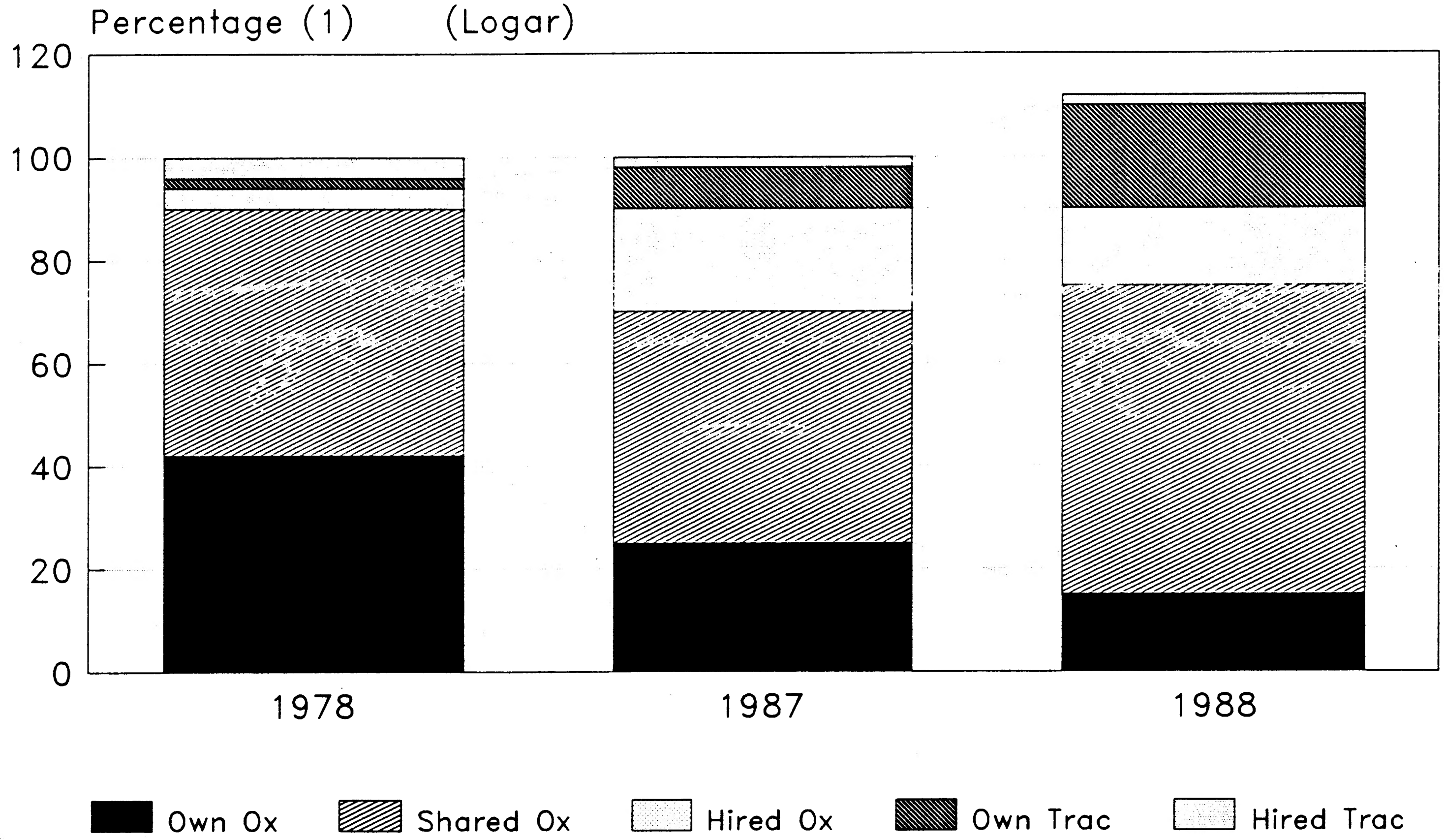
Table XI
Farming Problems 1988



Teken from SCA survey 1988

Table XI

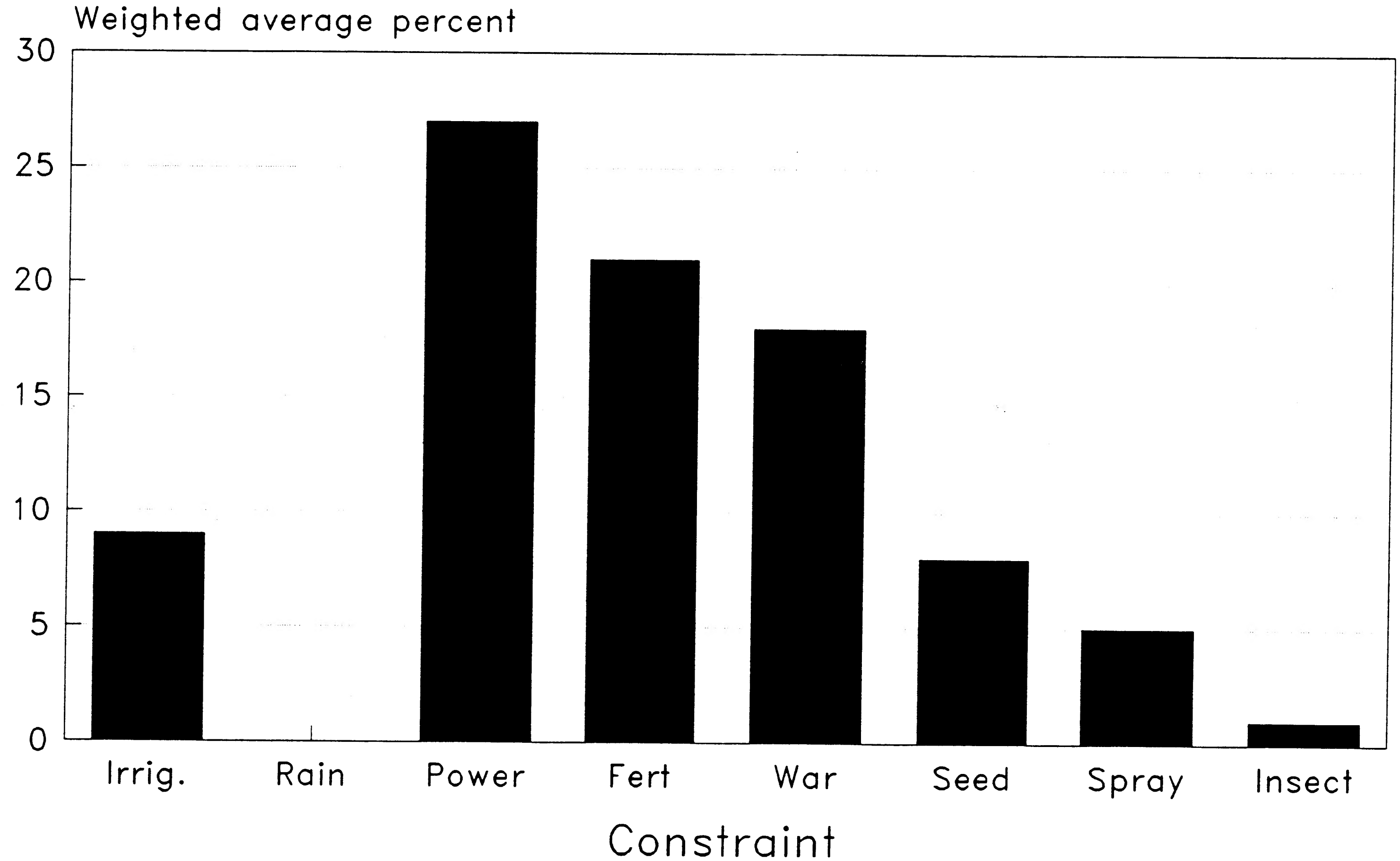
Farming Problems 1988



Teken from SCA survey 1988

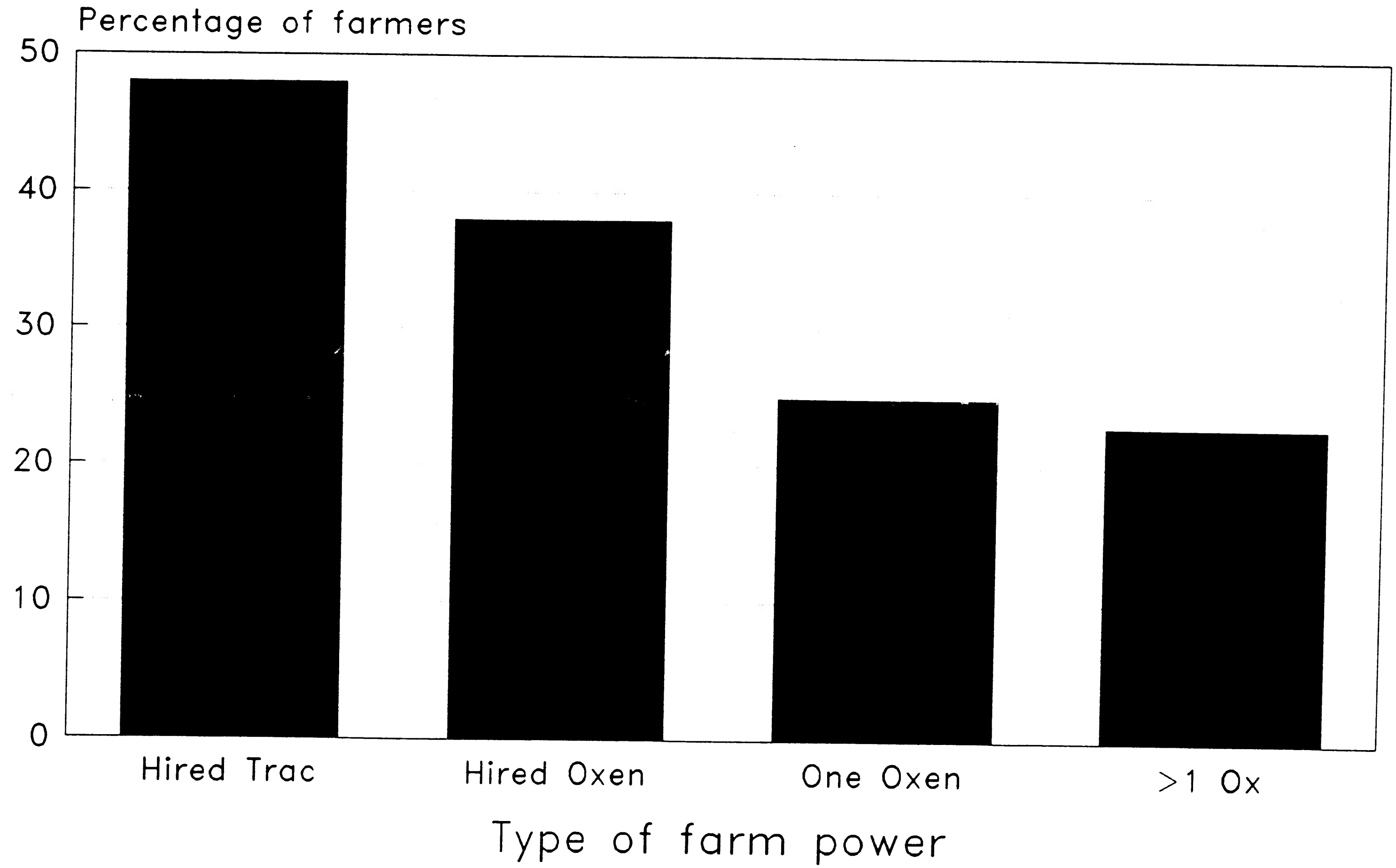
Table XII

Major Production Constraints



Taken from SCA survey 1988

Table XII
Farm Power 1989



Single oxen are normally shared

Health Situation

Lack of preventive health care, in-hygiene and inefficient curative health facilities are the major health problems in logar. Dysentery is universal while cholera, typhoid malnutrition are the common health hazards. Tension, disturbance and fear are giving birth to psychological problems among masses. Abortion among women is most frequent. (The same is the case with animal situation) extension services on hygiene is lacking, sanitation is giving birth to many health problems. Similarly there is no training or extension work to extend knowledge among mothers about feeding of babies, the mothers are feeding their breast year after year. (Under fed mothers' children would also be under fed). According to an NGO working in Logar supervisory staff is needed to resolve inefficiencies that are effecting health center's utility. Although AVICEN has been there for twice during 1989 but much more is needed for proper preventive health care.

Health Facilities:

Here WHO classification of health facilities and health workers is used. In the figures below term health worker is used in broader sense and anaesthesia - Technicians, Basic Health workers, Dental Technician, First Aiders, Lab Technician, Leprosy Technician, Malaria Supervisors, Medical students who left faculty uncompleted and work as BHWs, Mid level health workers trained in Pakistan by NGOs in 8-18 month, operation theater technicians, pharmacists, vaccinator or assistant, X-Ray technicians or assistants and those whose training level is unknown but working as Health personnel, are all considered as Health workers. Dental doctors are also included in figures for MDs.

Table XIII gives district wise breakup of health facilities. Table XIV gives district-wise breakup of Health Workers, Nurses, and Medical Doctors. Table XV gives Health workers and Health facilities by NGO. Table XVI gives WHO classification of Health facilities.

Table XIII

District wise breakup of health facilities

District	R.Hosp H-1	Pro.Hosp H-2	R.C.Hosp H-3	Com.H.C. C-1	B.H.C. C-2/C-3
Azro	-	-	-	-	2
Baraki Barak	-	-	-	1	15
Charkh	-	-	-	1	3
Khoshi	-	-	-	-	1
Mohammad Agha	-	-	-	1	7
Puli Alam	-	-	-	3	9
Total	-	-	-	6	37

Table XIV

District wise breakup of health workers, nurses, and medical doctors

District	Health Worker	Nurses	Medical Doctor
Azro	14	-	1
Baraki Barak	133	9	1
Charkh	35	2	1
Khoshi	10	1	-
Kolangar	1	-	-
Mohammad Agha	74	3	5
Puli Alam	82	11	9
Total	349	26	17

Table XV

Health workers and health facilities by NGOs.

NGO	H.W	Nurse	M.D.	H-1	H-2	H-3	C-1	C-2/C-3
AHDs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MSH	78	9	2	-	-	-	-	9
SCA	252	17	24	-	-	-	6	24
IMC	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
IIRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unknown	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISRA	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDEP	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVICEN	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRC	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IAHC	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	354	26	26	-	-	-	6	37

Table XVI

WHO CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTH FACILITIES

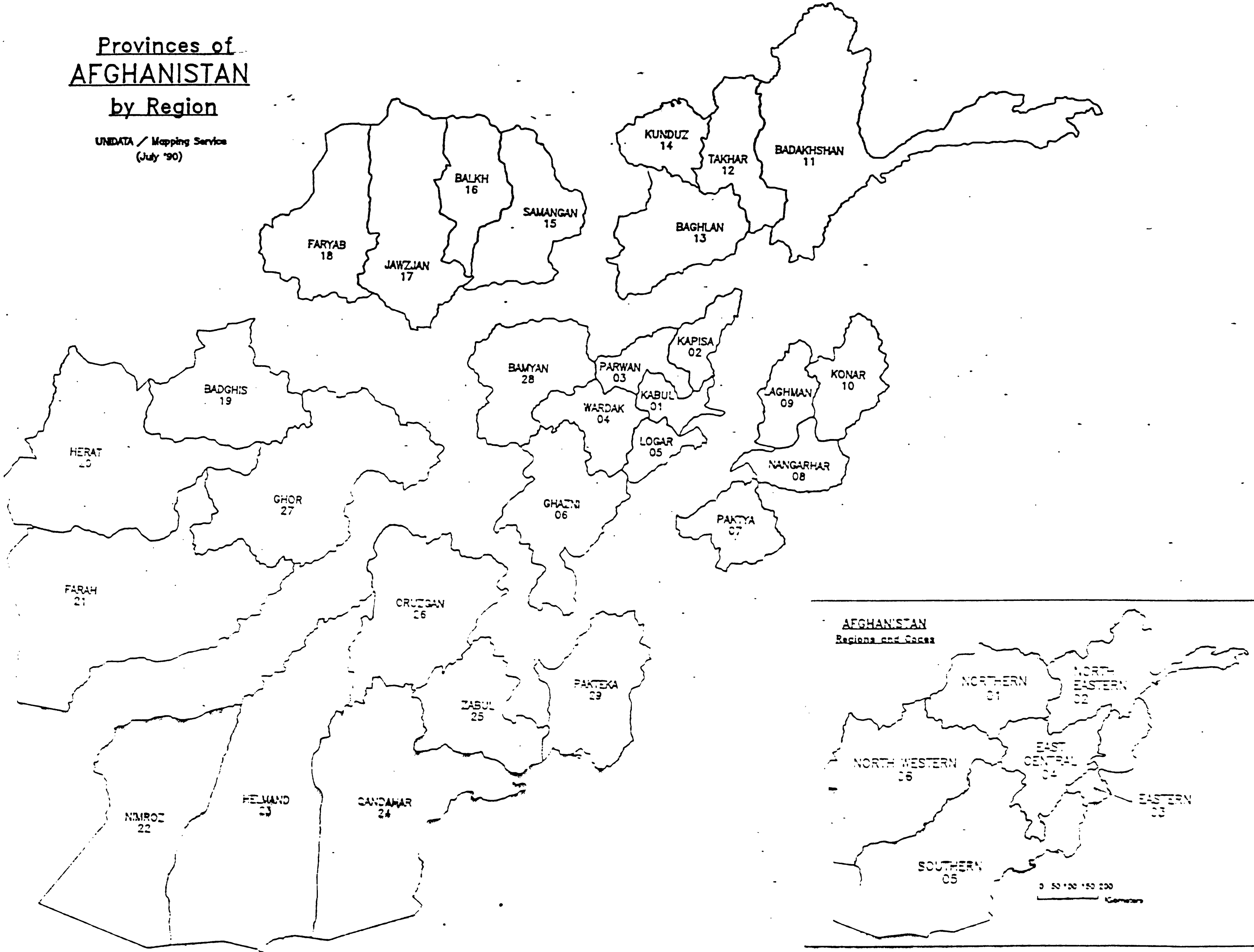
Description of The Facility	Regional Hospital	Province Hospital	Primary Care Hos	Compreh-ensive HC	Basic.Health Center	Basic Health Post
	H - 1	H - 2	H - 3	C - 1	C - 2	C - 3
HEALTH PERSONNEL						
-M.D Doctors	Many	3 +	1-3	1	---	---
-Surgeons	1 +	1 +	Maybe	---	---	---
-Mid-level HWs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 +	---
-Basic H. Workers	---	---	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	1 +
-TOTAL H. STAFF	16 - 20	12 - 16	8 - 12	4 - 8	2 - 4	1 - 3
HEALTH FACILITIES						
-Operation Theater	special	Major	Major	---	---	---
-Laboratory	Supervsr	Referral	Field	Field	---	---
-X-Ray	Yes	Yes	Yes	---	---	---
-Inpatient Beds	50 - 100	20 - 50	10 - 20	3 - 5	---	---
-Specialized Prog. (TB, Malaria, etc)	Supervi-sory	Yes	Planned	Maybe	---	---
-Medical Records	Yes	Yes	Pt Card	Pt Card	Pt Card	Varies
-Transport (Refers)	Yes	Yes	Maybe	---	---	---
COVERAGE	3-6 Provinces	1-2 Prov-inces	1-3 districts	10-50000 Popula.	5-30000 Popula.	500-5000 Popula.
SERVICES PROVIDED	Initial Training	Referesher Training	DAI Training	---	---	---

The facilities classified may not strictly fulfill all the given criteria.

Taken from WHO data base.

Provinces of AFGHANISTAN by Region

UNIDATA / Mapping Service
(July '90)



Annex

Jerib/Ethnic Features	Locations	Languages
In the Logar province there are two major ethnic groups		
1. Pushtoons. The most of Pushtoons in Logar are Ghilzai.	Southern part of the province in Charkh District.	Pushto
i. Ahmadzai	Azro District	"
ii. Bourg, Kandaw and Surkhab	Mohammad Agha, Dubandi valley of Khoshi.	"
iii.Stanekzai and Abdur Rahimzai	Mohammad Agha and some in Abchakan	"
iv. Sadat, Khwaja and Safi Pushtoons	Kulangar	Dari & Pushto
2. Tajiks/ There are some other tribes including Mirzai Tang-i-Wardak	Khoshi and various parts of Kulangar distt. and in Charkh Centre.	Dari & Pushto

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No	Districts	Name of Commander/Trible Leader	Part y	Tribe	Village
1	Azro	Qasem Khel	-	Ahmadzai	Dubandi
2	Baraki Barak	i. Dr. Fazullah	JIA	Mojadiddi	-
		ii.Amir-i-Omumi is Haji Ehsanullah	HIG	Baraki Rajan	
		and Mustafa Badr.			
3	Charkh (Charkh)	i. Fazal Haq	JIA	Tajik	Atawullah
		ii. M. Naeem	NIFA	-	Qala-i-Na w
		iii.Rasooldad	HIG	Tajik	Zelala
		iv. Shahwali	HIIA	Charkhel	Garmaba
		v. Moulvi Aabudin	ANLF	Kharoti	Shekhan
		vi. Tooran A. Rahman	SYF	Tajik	Dosht
		vii. Sayed A. Wahil Qaga	HIK	Sadat	Gulabdin
4	Khoshi	In Khoshi the Syf party is fairly strong.			
		i. Nazam	HIG	Tajik	Payan Deh
		ii.Atiqullah	SYF	Tajik	Payan Deh
		iii.Molem Zaher	HIIA	Tajik	Payan Deh
		iv. Gul Hassan	JIA	Sadat	Bala Deh
		In Dubandi, NIFA and JIA are the strongest parties.			
		i. Haji Sarahim	SYF	Akhund Khel	Akhund Khel
		ii.Malik Haji Habib Noor	NIFA	Niazi Khel	Hajian Qala
		iii. Nasrullah	HIG	Wazir Khel	Wazir Khel
		iv. Haji Taleb Din	JIA	Niazi Khel	Dubandi
		v. Rahmat GUl	ANLF	Akhund Khel	Akhund Khel
		vi. Haji Nazeem	HIK	Wazir Khel	Wazir Khel
		vii. Haji Joma Gul	HIIA	Niazi Khel	Shinkai
		In Dubandi valley there is a five member shura.			
		i. Alim Gul	-	Akhund Khel	Akhund Khel

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		ii. Stana Gul	-	Niazi Khel	Shura Kalai
		iii. Ensan	-	Stana Khel	Stana Khel
		iv. Malik Sadiqi	-	Baqi Khel	Pan Kalai
		v. Nazar Gul	-	Wazir Khel	Wazir Khel
5	Kulangar	i. Haji Ehsanullah	HIG	-	-
		Haji Sardar Agha	JIA	Khwaja	Naser
		iii.Ghulam Hussain	JIA	Sadat	Deh Kulangar
		vi. A. Latif Khumeini	JIA	Naser	Naserha
		v. Mullah Nawab	JIA	Tajik	Doogh Abad
		vi. Asad Talah	ANLF	Tajik	Shash Qala'a
		vii.M. Tahir	ANLF	Tajik	Naser
		viii. Moulvi Tahir	HIIA	Safi	Autisulfl a
		ix. Laal. M	NIFA	Tajik	Babus
		x. Mullah Bahauddin	SYF	Gada Khel	Qala'a Ghafar
		xi. Zarak	SYF	Bahram Khel	Sarsang village
		xii. Esmail	SYF	Sahak	Qala'a Zardud
		xiii. Daelatzai	ANLF	Stanekzai	Shalok
6	Mohammad Agha	i. Esmatullah	HIG	Stanekzai	Kutub Khel
		ii. A. Hanan	JIA	Ahmadzai	Surkhab
		iii.Moulvi Dastageera	HIK	Ahmadzai	Aab Paran
		iv. Farooq Mansour	NIFA	Ahmadzai	Qala'a Shahi
		v. Anas	ANLF	Rahimzai	Safed Rang
		vi. Nasrullah	HIIA	Stanekzai	Kutub Khel
		The Shura of commanders includes the following members			
		i. M. Husan	HIG	Ahmadzai	Barg
		ii.Fazal Rabi	HIG	Ahmadzai	Mirza KHel

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		iii.Amir Ma' Alam Toor	SYF	Stanekzai	Kutub Khel
		iv. Gul Aagh	SYF	Tajik	Shahi Qala
		v. A. Haq	JIA	Stanekzai	Safedsang
		vi. Naw Dastageer	HIK	Ahmadzai	Kutub Khel
		vii. Moulvi Ahund Gul	HIK	Ahmadzai	Aab Paran
		viii. Nasrullah	HIIA	Stanekzai	Kutub Khel
		ix. Sa' Adatullah	HIIA	Ahmadzai	Aab Paran

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No	District	Bazar	Shops	S.Prewar	S.Postwar	Destroyed/Closed
1.	Azro	i.Woleswali	20	20	-	destroyed/-
		ii.Sang-i-Baran	50	50	-	destroyed/-
2.	Baraki Barak	i.Woleswali Barak	20-25	20-25	-	-
		ii.Woleswali Rajan	200	200	200	-
3.	Charkh (Charkh)	Alaqadari	900-100	90-100	20-100	-
4.	Khoshi	i.Bala Deh	10	10	-	destroyed/-
		ii.Dubandi	13	13	11	-
		iii.Baghar	13	13	13	-
5.	Kulangar	i.Kulangar	50-60	50-60	15-20	destroyed/-
		ii.Puli Alam	60-70	60-70	-	-
6.	Mohammad Agha	i.Tang-i-Wagh	few	few	-	-
		ii.Deh Naw	few	few	-	-

Comments

1. Azra: The bazars existing in 1979 have been completely destroyed. Fuel is a ailable from the small bazar in Lakaray Pass.

2. Baraki Barak This is a trading bazar supplied from both Pakistan and Kabul. People of Wardak province also benefit ffrom the bazar. Flour and wheat are sometimes unavailable.

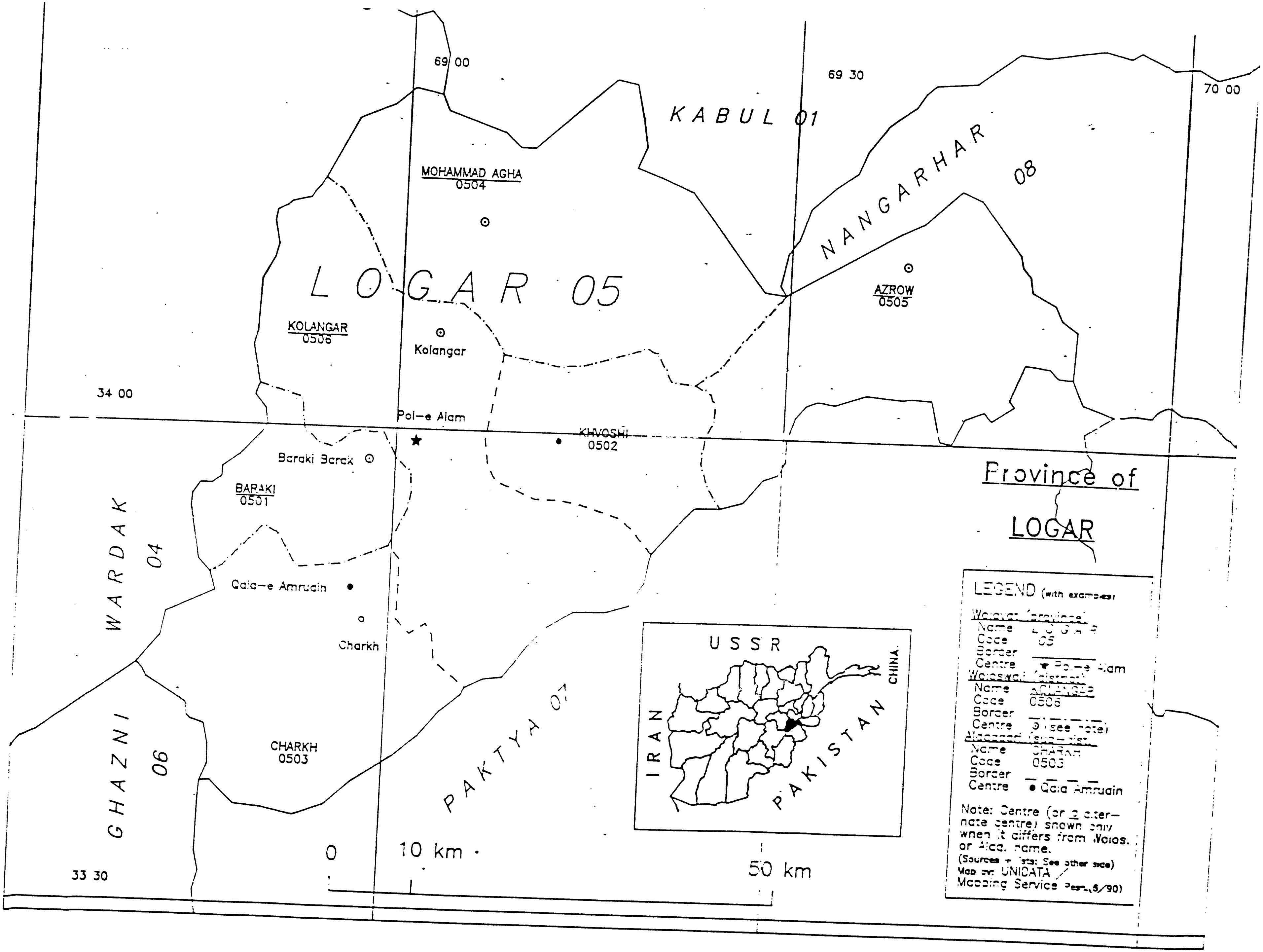
3. Charkh (Charkh) This bazar has expanded during the war contains shops of different items. There is no fuel station in Alaqadari.

4. Khoshi The bazars which are functioning now are supplied from Pakistan. People also go to Deh Bala or Kabul for some items when the road is open.

5. Kulangar Puli Alam bazar is controlled by the government and Mujahideen are trying to stop people from using it.

6. Mohammad Agha These bazars were completely destroyed, but Deh Naw has now become a major trading centre. There is no fuel station but stocks are imported from Pakistan.

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September, 91


Province of
LOGAR
LOGAR 05
KABUL 01
NANGARHAR 08
WARDAK 04
GHAZNI 06
PAKTYA 07
MOHAMMAD AGHA
0504
KOLANGAR
0506
Kolangar
AZROW
0505
Pol-e Alam
KHVOSHI
0502
Baraki Barak
BARAKI
0501
Qala-e Amrudin
Charkh
CHARKH
0503
69 00
69 30
70 00
34 00
33 30
0
10 km
50 km
USSR
IRAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
LEGEND (with examples)
Name
Code
Border
Centre
Note: Centre (or alternate centre) shown only when it differs from Wolos. or Alaq. name.
Map by: UNIDATA
Mapping Service

LOGAR

General Characteristics

Logar is one of the less populated and agriculturally rich province of Afghanistan. 80-90% of its people live on agriculture at least at subsistence level. Agriculture, Animal husbandry and trading form the basis of economy in the province. Maize, wheat, barley, alfalfa, clover, potatoes, vegetables, apples and grapes are the agricultural produce in main. Timber fruit, dry and fresh is exported to Pakistan while necessities for all walks are imported from Pakistan. Electronic goods and luxuries were imported from Kabul while grain and fruits were exported until the Kabul Gardez road was open. The region is surrounded by high baron mountains, connecting Logar with Kabul on the north west, and Wardak on the west. It is bordering Kabul, Wardak, Pakistan and Nangarhar on the north, west, south, and east respectively. The elevation varies from 1500 meters to 2400 meters. Logar is one of the strategically important province for fighting forces. The capital city Pul-e-Alam is only 50 km from Kabul capital.Kabul-Gardez road cross through the province from north to south. Main excess and trading rout from Pakistan is through Parachinar/Terimangal. This rout ends at Mohammad Agha through Jaji district in Pakistan. Mujahideen and government confront around Pull-e-Allam and Mohammad Agha. This province is administratively divided into four wolasewellies and two Alqadaries, out of these Charkh is the most thinly populated. Table I gives names of districts while table II gives NGOs working in Logar.

Table I

Name of districts

Woleswally	Alaqadari	Capital
Azro Mohammad Agha Baraki Barak Kulangar	Charlsh Khoshi	Pule Alam

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Table II

NGOs working in Logar

Sector	NGO
Health	AMI,AVICEN,Freedom Medicine,GAC AMC,ISRA,MSH,MTA,SCA,DCA
Rural Works	DACAAR, HCI, SNI, VITA
Field Crops	AFRANE, ARC, HCI, VITA
Veterinary	ARC, DCA, GAF, SCA
Horticulture	AFRANE, ARC, SCA
Education	AFC, Alawan Agency

People are enthusiasticaly involved in rebuilding their irrigation channel, karaizes, houses, and taking care of their fields and live stock. However, trust in NGOs is lacking.

Population

With respect to population, unidata in 1990 estimated Logar population to be ranked to 27th among all Afghan provinces. Total Logar population is accounted to 267498. Total rural population is 265.6 thousands, while female total population given by unidata in 1990 was 130.2 which is 48.7% of total population. Rural females form 99.8% of total female population. Table III gives total urban and rural population by sex.

Table III

Total urban and rural population by sex.

Total Population			Urban Population			Rural Population		
Male	**Female**	Total	**Male**	**Female**	Total	**Male**	**Female**	Total
137.1	130.4	267.5	3.6	3.3	7.0	135.5	130.2	265.6

70% of the population speaks Pushto while rest 30% is Dari speaking It seems from unidata estimates that after Paktia, Logar sent more refugees to Pakistan then did any other Pushtoon province in Afghanistan. Total inside (settled) population is only 42.3% of total Logar refugee population. Total refugee population is 215737 all of which is absorbed in Pakistan, total refugee population from Logar makes 80.6% of total Logar population.
Table IV gives total, refugee population and pop density in Logar by District.

Table IV

Total refugee population and population density.

District/ Subdistrict	Total Pop	Refugees		Total settled	Pop Density
		Pakistan	Iran		
Azro *	16670	14497	-	2173	24
Baraki Barak	54644	36114	0	18530	166
Charkh	42787	13493	0	29294	56
Kulangar *	74021	60117	0	13904	52
Khoshi	21686	17080	-	4606	50
Mohd. Agha *	57690	35000	0	22690	57
Prov. Total	267498	176301	-	91197	Av: 58

Unallocated Refugee 39436
Total ** 215737

---

* In order to get positive "settled population inside", unidata report assumed that from Mohd Agha about 14436 from Azro 10,000 and from Kulangar 15000 refugees are nomads.
** It also includes unallocated refugees. Which are 39436 in Pakistan.

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Economy

Agriculture, animal husbandry, and trade are the basis of Logar economy. 80% of the population lives on agriculture only.
Another survey by an NGO estimates it to 90%. Wheat and Maize are the main crops. Barley, alfalfa, clover are also important crops. Vegetables and fruits specially potatoes, grapes and apples are the main cash crops. Vegetables and fresh and dry fruits were exported to Kabul and Pakistan. The fruit trade still exist but only partially. Since land holdings are very small people tend to keep cattle. Animal husbandry forms the second source of income to support their living. According to SCA survey about 59% of the farms are less than 10 jerib which is not enough for subsistence living. There are also Koochies who come to Logar for their summer pasture, would bring along 100,000 sheep and goats prewar (In 1990 they brought only 20,000 ---- war effect). Table V give DCA/VTSC data on number of animals in Logar.
Table VI gives SCA data on number, kind, and average holding.

Table V

Number of animals in Logar

	Purak	Kolangar	Kanda	Khoshi	Karez	Total
House hold	3000	4,500	150	250	300	8,200
Cows	30,000	95,000	70	221	150	125,441
Sheep/Goat	9,000	13,000	2000	1100	8000	33,100
Chicken	30,000	45,000	750	2500	1500	79,750
Others	3000	45,000	150	250	250	48,650
Villages	30	35	4	3	5	77

Table VI

SCA data on number, kind, and average holding

OXEN		COWS		CALVES		SHEEP GOAT		Horses		Camels		Donkeys	
%own	Av.No	%own	Av.No	%own	Av.No	%own	Av.No	%own	Av.No	%own	Av.No	%own	Av.No
45	1.5	80	2.5	84	2.5	84	6.8	8	1.3	-	-	72	1.3

DCA data gives more cows than sheep/goat compared to SCA agriculture survey. A comparison would have been possible if the basis of DCA estimate were known however both the data suggest the economic importance of animal husbandry in Logar. Trading is the third most important economic basis of the economy. People trade with Kabul and Pakistan. Necessities mostly come from Pakistan while electronic goods and some luxuries were brought from Kabul. Timber, dry fruit and animal leather are exported to Pakistan according to an NGO mission to Logar in Aug 1990 the trade with Kabul is almost stopped. From Pakistan, Terimangal/Parachinar is the main trade rout to Logar, the rout ends at Mohmand Agha passing through Jaji district(Pakistan). There are a number of dirt routs from Mohmand Agha to all parts of Logar. (Almost all the routs are in very bad shape and many bridges are destroyed). The rout to Kabul from Logar is in a good shape. Kabul Ghazni road traversing the province. Table VII gives transport companies operating in Logar.

Table VII

Transport companies operating in Logar

COMPANY	PRICE FROM PESHAWAR 1989
1. Afghan Ahmadzai	2000 Rs/M
2. Afghan Mangal	2800 "
3. Afghan Transport	2900 "
4. Anos	2000 "
5. Bahauddin	2500 "
6. Haji Abdul Jamal	5200 "
7. Haji Juma Khan	3200 "
8. Haji Mohammad Khan	3000 "
9. Haji Wardak	3500 "
10.Jaji Kunam	2500 "
11.Mangal and Kunam	3100 "
12.Muslim Insaf	2500-300 "
13.Rayes Khan	3500 "
14.Safi Bangash	3000 "

Besides Agriculture, animal husbandry and trading, people also work in services sector and army in Kabul.

Average agriculture house hold size is 11 and about 59% of the forms are less than 11 jerib. So at least these 59% have to depended upon sources other than own farms, table VIII and IX give average house hold size and land holding pattern respectively.

Table VIII

Average household size

Av.No./H.H	Av.Adults/H.H	Av.7-15 Yrs/H.H	Av.Below 7Yrs/H.H
11	5	2	3

Table IX (% of farmers in each range (Jerib))

Land holding patterns

1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70
59	27	10	2	2	-	-

According to SCA survey 99% of surveyed farms were irrigated in 1989, none of the farms survey were only rain fed while farms depending on both rain and irrigation were one percent of total farms. Table X gives average area of irrigated and rain fed land under cultivation.

Table X

Average area of irrigated and rainfed land

Irrigated Farm		Rainfed Farm		Irrigated/Rainfed Farm		
				Irrig.	Rainfed	
Av.Jrb	%Farm	Av.Jrb	% Farm	Av.Jrb	Av.Jrb	% Farm
10.3	99	0	0	8.7	3	1

PROVINCIAL PROFILE

LOGAR

UNICEF

AFGHAN PROGRAMME OFFICE
PESHAWAR
SEPTEMBER 1991